BLENDING THINNER AEROSOL

Product Name	Blending Thinner Aerosol
Product Code	RAP AC501
Version No	1.0
Issue Date	01/06/2026
Revision Date	01/06/2026

SECTION 1
Identification

Product Identifier

Product Name	Blending Thinner Aerosol
Synonyms	Aerosol blending thinner
Proper Shipping Name	AEROSOLS
Other Means of Identification	Not Available

Recommended Use and Restrictions on Use

Relevant Identified Uses	Advanced clear formula seamlessly dissolves edges of clear coats & solid colours delivering a flawless finish. Suitable for HS & MS coatings & blending new to existing coats. For automotive touch-up and repair applications. Use only as directed on the product label and Technical Data Sheet.

Manufacturer and Supplier Details

Role	Registered company name	Address	Telephone / Website / Email
Manufacturer / Original Supplier	NANXIONG MARABIN INK CO., LTD	Zhuji Industrial Park, Nanxiong City, Guangdong, China	Tel: +86 751 387 9198 Emergency: +86 769 8261 8711 Email: mlb@mlbcoat.com
Australian Importer / Supplier	Painttech	37 Petrova Ave, Windsor Gardens SA 5087, Australia	Tel: +61 8 8261 7153 Website: www.painttechsa.com.au

Emergency Telephone Number

Association / Organisation	Poisons Information Centre
Emergency Telephone Number(s)	Australia: 13 11 26
Other Emergency Telephone Number(s)	+61 412 881 367 (Mon–Fri, 9:00am–5:00pm AEST)

SECTION 2
Hazard(s) Identification

Regulatory basis:

This product is classified and labelled in accordance with the Work Health and Safety (WHS) Regulations and the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), 7th Revised Edition as adopted by Safe Work Australia.

Classification of the Substance or Mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Scheduled
Classification	Aerosols Category 1 Hazard statement code H222; Hazard class Aerosols Category 1 Hazard statement code H229; Hazard class Eye Irritation Category 2A Hazard statement code H319; Hazard class Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3 Hazard statement code H336; Hazard class Aspiration Hazard Category 1 Hazard statement code H304.

Label Elements (Applicable GHS pictograms)

GHS02	GHS07	GHS08
Signal Word	Danger	

Hazard Statement(s)

- H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.
- H229 Pressurised container: May burst if heated.
- H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
- H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
- H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Supplemental Hazard Statement(s)

- AUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.

Precautionary Statement(s) Prevention

- P102 Keep out of reach of children.
- P103 Read carefully and follow all instructions.
- P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
- P211 Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
- P251 Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
- P261 Avoid breathing vapours or spray mist.
- P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- P280 Wear protective gloves and eye protection. Use respiratory protection where ventilation is inadequate.

Precautionary Statement(s) Response

- P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor.
- P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
- P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
- P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
- P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice.

Precautionary Statement(s) Storage

- P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
- P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
- P405 Store locked up.
- P410+P403 Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.
- P410+P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C / 122°F.

Precautionary Statement(s) Disposal

- P501 Dispose of contents and container in accordance with applicable local, state/territory and national requirements.

Other hazards

- Extremely flammable aerosol.
- Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.
- Vapours are heavier than air and may accumulate in low-lying or confined areas.
- Pressurised container may rupture if heated.
- Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.

- Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling contents may be harmful or fatal.
- Use only in well-ventilated areas.

SECTION 3
Composition and Information on Ingredients

Confidential formulation disclosure
Ingredient concentrations are intentionally rounded and/or expressed as ranges to protect proprietary formulation details while maintaining compliance with Australian WHS hazard communication requirements. The product is supplied as a pressurised aerosol. Ingredient disclosure reflects both hazardous solvent components and propellant gases present under normal conditions of use.

Mixtures

Ingredient	CAS No.	Concentration
Acetone	67-64-1	30–40%
Cyclohexanone	108-94-1	20–30%
Butane	106-97-8	15–25%
Propane	74-98-6	5–10%
Acrylic resin	25035-69-2	1–10%
n-Butyl acetate	123-86-4	1–10%
Ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate	763-69-9	1–5%

Notes
- Ingredient ranges are provided in accordance with Safe Work Australia guidance for hazardous chemical disclosure.
- Propellant gases are contained within a sealed pressurised aerosol container and are not expected to present significant environmental release risk except in the event of container rupture, fire or bulk storage incident.
- This product contains volatile organic solvents and flammable hydrocarbon propellants.
- Aerosol spray mist may generate airborne concentrations capable of causing eye, skin and respiratory irritation during use.

SECTION 4
First Aid Measures

Description of Necessary First Aid Measures

General Advice	First aid responders should ensure their own safety and use appropriate personal protective equipment; Remove the affected person from the hazardous area and place them at rest; If unconscious, place in the recovery position and seek immediate medical attention; Remove contaminated clothing and footwear immediately; Do not leave the affected person unattended; Show this Safety Data Sheet to the doctor or medical personnel in attendance; Exposure to solvent vapours and aerosol spray mist should be minimised; Symptoms of solvent overexposure may include dizziness, headache, nausea and drowsiness; Seek medical advice if irritation, redness or dermatitis occurs.
Inhalation	Move the affected person to fresh air; Keep warm and at rest; If breathing is irregular or has stopped, administer artificial respiration; Oxygen may be administered by trained personnel if required; Seek immediate medical attention if wheezing, coughing, chest tightness or breathing difficulties occur; Call 000 immediately in cases of respiratory distress.
Skin Contact	Remove contaminated clothing and footwear; Wash the affected area immediately with soap and plenty of water; Do not use solvents or thinners to clean the skin; Launder contaminated clothing before reuse; Seek medical advice if irritation, redness or dermatitis occurs.
Eye Contact	Rinse cautiously with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, including under the eyelids; Keep eyes open while rinsing; Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing; Seek medical advice if irritation persists.
Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting; Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person; Rinse mouth with water; Immediately contact the Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 or call a doctor; Aspiration into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis.

Symptoms Caused by Exposure – Acute and Delayed
- May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
- Vapours and aerosol spray mist may cause respiratory irritation, headache, dizziness, drowsiness or central nervous system depression.

- Causes serious eye irritation.
- Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause drying, cracking or dermatitis.
- High vapour concentrations may cause nausea, loss of coordination and narcosis.
- Symptoms may be delayed following exposure.

Medical Attention and Special Treatment

- Treat symptomatically.
- Due to aspiration hazard, gastric lavage should only be considered after endotracheal intubation.
- Monitor for signs of respiratory distress and central nervous system depression.
- Medical observation may be required following significant inhalation exposure.
- Aspiration of solvent material into the lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis.

SECTION 5
Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media

- Dry chemical.
- Carbon dioxide.
- Alcohol-resistant foam.
- Water fog.
- Do not use direct water jets as this may spread burning liquid

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical

- Extremely flammable aerosol.
- Pressurised aerosol containers may rupture, burst or be propelled when exposed to heat or fire.
- Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air and may travel considerable distances to ignition sources and flash back.
- Vapours are heavier than air and may accumulate in low-lying areas.
- Burning containers may emit toxic and irritating fumes.
- Combustion may produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other hazardous decomposition products.

Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Fire

- Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing resistant to chemical exposure.
- Use water spray to cool unopened containers exposed to fire.
- Fight fire from a protected location where possible.
- Containers exposed to heat may rupture violently.
- Remove containers from fire area if safe to do so.
- Prevent contaminated fire water from entering drains, waterways or soil.
- Fire residues and contaminated extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.
- Aerosol cans involved in fire should be treated as potential explosion hazards.

SECTION 6
Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures	See Section 8. Clear area of unnecessary personnel and move upwind where possible. Remove all ignition sources. No smoking, open flames or sparks. Avoid breathing vapours or spray mist. Ensure adequate ventilation, particularly in enclosed areas such as garages and workshops. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment including gloves and eye protection. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Aerosol containers exposed to heat may rupture. Because this product is supplied in aerosol form, significant liquid spills are generally limited to damaged, leaking or bulk-stored containers.
Environmental Precautions	See Section 12. Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers, waterways or soil. Do not allow product or washings to enter stormwater systems. Advise emergency services if significant contamination of drains or waterways occurs. Leaking aerosol containers should be isolated in a well-ventilated area away from ignition sources.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

Minor Spills	Remove all ignition sources. Ventilate area thoroughly. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Absorb spilled material with sand, earth, vermiculite or other inert absorbent material. Use non-sparking tools where possible. Place waste in suitable labelled containers for disposal. If aerosol can is leaking, move it to a well-ventilated safe area away from ignition sources until pressure is released.
Major Spills	Clear area of personnel and notify emergency services if required. Wear full protective clothing and suitable respiratory protection. Stop leak if safe to do so. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse vapours. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Prevent runoff into drains or waterways. Collect recoverable material into labelled containers for disposal in accordance with local regulations. Damaged aerosol containers may rupture violently if heated or mechanically damaged. Bulk warehouse fires or pallet storage incidents may generate substantial flammable vapour concentrations.

Reference to other sections

References	For personal protection see Section 8. For disposal considerations see Section 13.

SECTION 7
Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling

- Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).
- Use only with adequate ventilation.
- Avoid breathing vapours or spray mist.
- Do not spray in confined or poorly ventilated areas such as enclosed garages without suitable ventilation.
- Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
- Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.
- No smoking.
- Do not spray on a naked flame or any incandescent material.
- Do not pierce, puncture or burn aerosol containers, even when empty.
- Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
- Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
- Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where the product is used.
- Avoid excessive inhalation of concentrated solvent vapours.
- Use only as intended for automotive refinishing and blending applications.

Other Information

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Do not leave aerosol containers in direct sunlight, hot vehicles or near heaters.
- Observe manufacturer storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS and product technical documentation.

Conditions for Safe Storage, Including any Incompatibilities

Suitable Container	Store in original aerosol containers only. Keep containers tightly sealed when not in use. Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated area away from direct sunlight, heat and ignition sources. Do not expose containers to temperatures exceeding 50°C / 122°F. Protect containers from physical damage.
Storage Incompatibility	Keep away from oxidising agents, strong acids and strong alkalis. Store away from foodstuffs, drink and animal feed. Keep out of reach of children.
Further information on storage conditions	Aerosol containers may rupture if heated. Vapours may accumulate in low-lying or confined areas. Bulk pallet storage areas should be well ventilated and protected from ignition sources. Avoid storage in direct sunlight, vehicle cabins or other high-temperature environments. Store locked up when required for commercial or workplace use.
Advice on common storage	Incompatible with strong oxidising agents, strong acids and strong alkalis. Avoid contact with sources of ignition and excessive heat.

Specific end use(s)

	Aerosol blending thinner intended for automotive refinishing and touch-up applications. For professional, commercial and consumer use where adequate ventilation and appropriate safety precautions are maintained.

SECTION 8
Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Control Parameters

Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

Ingredient	CAS No.	TWA	STEL	Reference / note
Acetone	67-64-1	500 ppm 1185 mg/m³	1000 ppm 2375 mg/m³	Safe Work Australia WES list.
Cyclohexanone	108-94-1	25 ppm 100 mg/m³	Not established	Safe Work Australia WES list. *Sk: absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure.*
Butane	106-97-8	800 ppm 1900 mg/m³	Not established	*Simple asphyxiant.*
Propane	74-98-6	Not established	Not established	*Simple asphyxiant.*
n-Butyl acetate	123-86-4	150 ppm 713 mg/m³	200 ppm 950 mg/m³	Safe Work Australia WES list.
Ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate	763-69-9	Not established	Not established	*Supplier guidance only.*

Engineering Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls	Use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation is recommended during spraying to maintain airborne concentrations below exposure standards. Spray application in enclosed spaces such as garages or workshops should be avoided unless suitable ventilation is provided. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment where required. Ensure aerosol vapours do not accumulate in low-lying or confined areas.
Emergency Facilities	Eyewash facilities and safety showers should be available where the product is handled.

Individual Protection Measures

Eye and Face Protection	Wear safety glasses or chemical goggles complying with AS/NZS 1337.
Skin and Body Protection	Wear suitable protective clothing to minimise skin exposure. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Wear solvent-resistant protective gloves such as nitrile rubber gloves. Gloves should be inspected regularly and replaced if damaged or contaminated.
Respiratory Protection	Where ventilation is inadequate or spray mist is generated, wear a suitable organic vapour respirator complying with AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716. For prolonged spray application or use in confined spaces, combined organic vapour/particulate respiratory protection may be required. Avoid inhalation of concentrated solvent vapours and aerosol mist.
Thermal Hazards	Pressurised containers may rupture if exposed to heat or fire.

Hygiene measures

	Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling and before eating, drinking or smoking. Do not eat, drink or smoke while using this product. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact with solvents.

Environmental exposure controls

	Prevent release to drains, waterways and soil. Ensure ventilation exhaust systems comply with local environmental regulations. Avoid unnecessary aerosol discharge to the environment.

SECTION 9
Physical and Chemical Properties

Information on Basic Physical & Chemical Properties

Property	Value
Appearance	Clear liquid in pressurised aerosol container
Colour	Clear Colourless
Odour	Characteristic solvent odour
Odour threshold	Not determined
Physical state	Aerosol
pH	Not applicable
Melting/freezing point	Approx. -42°C to 156°C (propellant and solvent blend)

Initial boiling point / boiling range	Not determined
Flash point	<0°C (estimated)
Evaporation rate	Faster than water
Flammability	Extremely flammable aerosol
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not determined
Vapour pressure	Elevated due to hydrocarbon propellants
Vapour density	Vapours heavier than air
Relative density	Approximately 0.76 – 0.82
Solubility	Partially miscible with water
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not determined
Auto-ignition temperature	Not determined
Decomposition temperature	Not determined
Viscosity	Not determined
Explosive properties	Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air
Oxidising properties	Not classified as oxidising
VOC content	High VOC product
Particle characteristics	Aerosol spray mist generated during use

Additional information

	Pressurised container: protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C / 122°F. Vapours may accumulate in low-lying or confined areas such as garages and workshops. Contains volatile organic solvents and hydrocarbon propellants. Rapid solvent evaporation may produce high vapour concentrations in poorly ventilated areas. Aerosol spray mist may contribute to temporary atmospheric haze in enclosed spaces.

SECTION 10
Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity	Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Product reacts with strong oxidising agents, strong acids and strong alkalis. Pressurised aerosol containers may rupture if exposed to excessive heat or physical damage. Solvent vapours may accumulate in confined or poorly ventilated areas and ignite from sparks, flames or static discharge.
Chemical Stability	Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions. Pressurised aerosol containers may rupture or explode if heated. Product stability may be affected by excessive heat, ignition sources or prolonged exposure to sunlight.
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions	Hazardous polymerisation is not expected under normal conditions of use. Vapours may ignite in the presence of heat, sparks, flames or static discharge. Aerosol containers exposed to fire or elevated temperatures may burst violently.
Conditions to Avoid	Heat. Sparks. Open flames. Hot surfaces. Static discharge. Direct sunlight. Temperatures exceeding 50°C / 122°F. Poor ventilation. Confined spaces where vapours may accumulate.
Incompatible Materials	Strong oxidising agents. Strong acids. Strong alkalis. Reactive chemicals capable of initiating exothermic solvent reactions.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Thermal decomposition, fire or combustion may produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, smoke, irritating or toxic fumes and hazardous airborne decomposition products from incomplete combustion.

SECTION 11
Toxicological Information

Information on Toxicological Effects

Endpoint	Assessment for Mixture
Acute Toxicity	May be harmful if swallowed. Low viscosity solvent material may present an aspiration hazard if swallowed. Aspiration into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis which may be serious or fatal. Ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting, dizziness and central nervous system depression.
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause skin irritation, drying or cracking.
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	This material has been classified as an Eye Irritation Category 2A Hazard.

Respiratory or Skin Sensitisation	Based on available information, the mixture is not classified as a respiratory sensitiser. Based on available information, the mixture is not classified as a skin sensitiser.
Mutagenicity	Based on available information, the mixture is not classified as mutagenic.
Carcinogenicity	Based on available information, the mixture is not classified as carcinogenic.
Reproductive Toxicity	Based on available information and supplied formulation, the mixture is not classified as a reproductive toxicant.
STOT - Single Exposure	This material has been classified as a STOT-SE Category 3 Hazard. Exposure to vapours or spray mist may cause dizziness, headache, drowsiness or narcotic effects.
STOT - Repeated Exposure	Based on available information, the mixture is not classified as STOT-RE. Repeated excessive exposure to solvent vapours may affect the central nervous system.
Aspiration Hazard	This material has been classified as an Aspiration Hazard Category 1. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Route-Specific Effects

Inhaled	Vapours and spray mist may cause respiratory irritation, headache, dizziness, drowsiness and central nervous system depression. Exposure to high concentrations may result in nausea, narcosis, loss of coordination or unconsciousness. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling vapours may be harmful or fatal.
Ingestion	May be harmful if swallowed. Aspiration into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis which may be serious or fatal.
Skin Contact	Repeated or prolonged contact may cause drying, cracking or dermatitis. Prolonged exposure to solvents may result in skin irritation and defatting of the skin.
Eye	Causes serious eye irritation. Exposure to vapours or spray mist may cause redness, tearing, pain and discomfort.
Chronic	Repeated exposure to solvents may cause skin dryness and cracking. Repeated inhalation of aerosol spray mist may affect the respiratory system. Excessive solvent exposure may affect the central nervous system. Symptoms may not appear immediately following exposure.

Existing Conditions Aggravated by Exposure

	Persons with asthma, chronic respiratory disease, skin disorders, or sensitivity to organic solvents may be more susceptible to the effects of this product.

SECTION 12
Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity

	May be harmful to aquatic organisms. Prevent release to the environment. No ecotoxicity data are available for the mixture as a whole. Solvent vapours may contribute to air pollution and formation of photochemical smog. Hydrocarbon propellants and volatile organic solvents may adversely affect aquatic environments if released in large quantities.

Persistence & Degradability

	No specific data available for the mixture. Solvent components are expected to evaporate rapidly from environmental surfaces. Some components may not be readily biodegradable. Volatile components are expected to dissipate rapidly to atmosphere following release.

Bioaccumulative Potential

	Some organic solvent components may have bioaccumulative potential. No data available for the formulated product.

Mobility in Soil

	Product may penetrate soil and contaminate groundwater. Volatile components may evaporate rapidly from soil and water surfaces. Do not allow product to enter drains, waterways or soil. Aerosol discharge may spread flammable solvent residues over environmental surfaces.

Other Adverse Effects

	Aerosol propellant and solvent vapours may contribute to atmospheric pollution. Spilled product may create surface films on water and may be harmful to aquatic organisms. Prevent environmental contamination from aerosol discharge, leaks or disposal of containers. VOC emissions may contribute to formation of ground-level ozone and photochemical smog.

SECTION 13
Disposal Considerations

Safe Handling for Disposal	Dispose of contents and container in accordance with applicable local, state/territory and national regulations. Do not puncture, crush or incinerate aerosol containers, even when empty. Do not dispose of aerosol cans in general household waste, fires or compactors. Prevent release to drains, waterways, soil and the environment.
Disposal Methods	Residual product, vapours and empty containers may remain hazardous due to flammable solvent vapours. Dispose of waste material through an approved hazardous waste contractor where required. Contaminated absorbent material from spills should be collected into suitable labelled containers for disposal in accordance with local regulations.
Special Precautions for Landfill or Incineration	Aerosol containers exposed to heat may rupture violently. Commercial users should follow workplace procedures and local environmental requirements for disposal of paint, solvent and aerosol waste. Empty aerosol containers may retain residual flammable vapours and should be handled with care.

SECTION 14
Transport Information

Labels Required

Class 2.1 Flammable Gas Label	
Marine Pollutant	Not environmentally hazardous for transport purposes.
HAZCHEM	2YE

Mode	UN Number	UN Proper Shipping Name	Transport Hazard class(es)	Packing Group	Environmental Hazard	Special Provisions / Limited Quantities
Road and Rail transport (ADG)	1950	AEROSOLS	2.1	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Transport in accordance with the current Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code. Limited quantity provisions may apply for consumer aerosol packaging. Damaged or leaking aerosol containers should be transported in well-ventilated conditions away from ignition sources.
Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)	1950	AEROSOLS	2.1	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Transport in accordance with International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations.
Sea transport (IMDG Code)	1950	AEROSOLS	2.1	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Transport in accordance with the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code. EMS: F-D, S-U

Special precautions for user

	Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and direct sunlight during transport. Do not expose aerosol containers to temperatures exceeding 50°C / 122°F. Ensure containers are secured against movement and accidental discharge. Damaged or leaking aerosol containers may present fire or explosion hazards. Transport in well-ventilated vehicles where possible. Avoid crushing, puncturing or mechanical damage to aerosol containers during transport.

Maritime Transport in Bulk according to IMO Instruments
Not applicable for packaged aerosol products.

SECTION 15
Regulatory Information

- Classified as hazardous according to the Work Health and Safety (WHS) Regulations and the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), 7th Revised Edition as adopted by Safe Work Australia.
- This product is classified as a Dangerous Good according to the Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code.

Regulatory reference	Status / information
WHS Regulations	Hazardous chemical
GHS Classification	Classified in accordance with GHS Rev. 7 adopted by Safe Work Australia

ADG Code	Dangerous Goods Class 2.1
Poisons Schedule (SUSMP)	Not scheduled
AICIS	Components are listed on or exempt from the Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AICIS)

Applicable Australian legislation and references

	Work Health and Safety (WHS) Regulations. Safe Work Australia – Model Code of Practice for the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals. Safe Work Australia – Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants. Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code). Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AICIS).

Additional regulatory information

	Product intended for automotive refinishing and blending applications. Aerosol product intended for professional, commercial and consumer use where adequate ventilation and safe handling practices are maintained. Pressurised container: protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C / 122°F. Contains volatile organic solvents and flammable hydrocarbon propellants.

SECTION 16
Any Other Relevant Information

Date of Preparation or Revision

Revision Date	01/06/2026
Initial Date	01/06/2026
SDS Version	1.0 - Australian WHS / GHS Rev.7 / ADG formatted issue
Prepared for	Painttech, 37 Petrova Ave, Windsor Gardens SA 5087, Australia
Source Basis	Prepared using available supplier data, published component hazard classifications, HCIS data and Australian WHS/GHS guidance for hazardous chemicals and aerosol products.
Additional Information	This SDS has been prepared for workplace safety, transport and emergency response purposes. Users should ensure they are referring to the latest available version of this SDS. Future revisions may incorporate updated toxicological, regulatory, transport or workplace exposure information.

Definitions and Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
ADG	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail
AICIS	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
AS/NZS	Australian/New Zealand Standard
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service
EMS	Emergency Schedules
GHS	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
HCIS	Hazardous Chemical Information System
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
TWA	Time Weighted Average
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
WES	Workplace Exposure Standard
WHS	Work Health and Safety

References

- Safe Work Australia, Model Code of Practice: Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals.
- Safe Work Australia, Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants.
- Safe Work Australia, Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS).
- Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code).
- Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), 7th Revised Edition.
- Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).
- Supplier safety data and publicly available toxicological information for acetone, cyclohexanone, butane, propane, n-butyl acetate and ethyl 3-ethoxypropionate.

Disclaimer

The information in this SDS was prepared in good faith from information believed to be accurate at the date of issue. It is intended as a guide for the safe handling, storage, transport, disposal and use of the product under normal conditions of use. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for use in combination with other materials or processes. Users should satisfy themselves that the information is suitable and complete for their particular use.

End of SDS